NCBI PubMed PubMed QUERY PubMed ?

Other Formats: Citation MEDLINE
Links: Related Articles

☐ Order this document

Ann Oncol 1996 Apr;7(4):347-53

A phase II trial of gemcitabine in patients with 5-FU-refractory pancreas cancer.

Rothenberg ML, Moore MJ, Cripps MC, Andersen JS, Portenoy RK, Burris HA 3rd, Green MR, Tarassoff PG, Brown TD, Casper ES, Storniolo AM, Von Hoff DD

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, USA.

PURPOSE: To assess the effect of gemcitabine in patients with metastatic pancreas cancer that had progressed despite prior treatment with 5-FU. PATIENTS AND METHODS: Seventy-four patients were enrolled in this multicenter trial. Alleviation of cancer-related symptoms was the primary endpoint. Sixty-three patients completed a pain stabilization period and were treated with gemcitabine. Clinical Benefit Response was defined as a > or = 50% reduction in pain intensity, > or = 50% reduction in daily analgesic consumption, or > or = 20 point improvement in KPS that was sustained for > or = 4 consecutive weeks. RESULTS: Seventeen of 63 pts (27.0%) attained a Clinical Benefit Response (95% CI: 16.0%-38.0%). The median duration of Clinical Benefit Response was 14 weeks (range: 4-69 weeks). Median survival for patients treated with gemcitabine was 3.85 months (range: 0.3-18.0+ months). Therapy was generally well-tolerated with a low incidence of grade 3 or 4 toxicities. CONCLUSION: Systematic assessment of subjective outcomes can be used to evaluate the clinical impact of new therapies for pancreas cancer, a highly symptomatic disease. Our findings suggest that gemcitabine is a useful palliative agent in patients with 5-FU-refractory pancreas cancer.

Publication Types:

- Clinical trial
- Clinical trial, phase ii
- Multicenter study

Comments:

- Comment in: Ann Oncol 1996 Apr;7(4):333-4
- Comment in: Ann Oncol 1996 Apr;7(4):335-7

PMID: 8805925, UI: 96399432

Save the above report in Macintosh Text format